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Thursday, July 28, 1904.

Utah is a doubtful State to the extent of uncertainty as to whether the Democrats can hold Roosevelt's majority down to 10,000.

Can the Silver party of Nevada be sure that Judge Parker can conscientiously accept its support unless it changes its name?

Among those who are uniting with the Democracy in its great opposition to trusts and monopolies may be mentioned the Standard Oil people.

In some remote Democratic sections, the statement that Judge Parker takes a bath in the Hudson every morning is being treated as a campaign lie.

Mr. Bryan is to make "political speeches in Missouri later on, and the Parker managers have no objection, feeling perfectly sure of Missouri.

Chairman Taggart will have an advantage over other sick Democrats after election, as he owns a health resort in Indiana to which he can retire.

Utah Democrats desire the custodians of the Parker campaign fund to know that in this State there are great opportunities for placing Eastern money.

On the other hand, one can readily see why Mr. Moyle should like to have control of the Democratic State convention, so as to prevent his nomination.

If the circus tents are pitched outside the city and no passes are given to city officials, will the officials resent such treatment by not going to the show?

Having heard from the East that the lake is about to dry up, the Saltair manager thinks you ought to take a dip very often these days, before it is too late.

It is now feared by Democratic leaders that Millionaire Davis may prove unworthy of the faith they have had in him, by contributing only a small sum to the campaign fund.

The Democratic party is now priding itself on the recovery of its "sanity." In this has an interest in common with every insane mind, which always insists on its sanity, and which deprecates that the world is cruel and hard in refusing to believe in the protestation.

The action of the County Commissioners in fixing the salaries of the county officials for the term which begins in January next, at the old rates all through, is commendable and fair. It gives all concerned, notice in advance of their campaign for the nominations, of what they are to expect. It is also a full compliance with the law, and settles an important question to the satisfaction of everybody.

There do not seem to be any general engagements between the Japanese and the Russians, but there is daily fighting and engagements, some of them severe, between detachments of greater or lesser numbers. The constant effort of the Japanese is to cut the Russian army off from its railway line and base of supplies, and the constant effort of the Russians is to get back to the northward, and protect its line. In this respect the strategy is most like that of Grant and Lee in the final campaign which ended at Appomattox; and the Japanese are in the position that the Union army was. The chief question is have they a Grant and a Sheridan in command of their troops?

It is pleasant to note the energy and open-handed liberality with which the Oregon Short Line is pursuing its improvements in the northwestern portion of this city. The filling that is being done is on an extensive scale, and while it will admit of the construction of the extensive shops, round-houses, and yards required by the enormous business of the company, it will at the same time remove the unsightly feature composed in the marshes and little mosquito-breeding pools that were a good deal of a nuisance in that locality. The work projected is being pushed with commendable diligence, and the hearty acquiescence of the New York headquarters, as exemplified in the setting apart of \$320,000 for the present work, is a gratifying feature of the business.

Salt Lake has every reason to be content with the way in which the Oregon Short Line is meeting its engagements with the city, made last year.

THE NOTIFICATION CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies attending the official notification by the committee appointed for that purpose, to President Roosevelt, of his nomination to the Presidency, were fit, and everything passed off well. The notification speech by Speaker Cannon is one which will well repay the reading, being forceful, terse, and true to the record. Mr. Cannon is always able to put things in a way that is thoroughly convincing, and his speeches have the high merit also of bearing triumphantly the closest examination and criticism. On this occasion, the Speaker's great qualities shone forth with special splendor. His recital of the acts of the Republican party, of the sort of opposition it has met in its orderly and prosperous administration of the affairs of the country, cannot fail to be convincing to every candid mind.

Of course, the chief feature of interest in the whole matter was the response of the President to the address of notification. And this speech was a model of its kind—straightforward, vigorous, able; it will be one of the powerful documents of the campaign.

After a brief review of the circumstances under which he became President and of the faith which he and his party have kept to their pledges and with the people, he was especially strong in showing the party's consistency, how Republicans have always kept the faith, and "have made the deed square with the word." Then in contrast, he draws a picture of the opposition that is well calculated to arouse a just contempt; as men "who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false, to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed these very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power."

A more concise and accurate summing up of the present Democratic attitude it were impossible to make; it fits the case with a nicety that leaves nothing to be desired. And when he proceeds to show that what the Republicans promise to do is just what they have been doing, in furnishing a policy that is continuous, that is no experiment, and that proves the party's governmental efficiency, the contrast is perfect. Further, when he again states the attitude of the opposition, no one can fail to see that his words are most apt and cogent, viz: "Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void."

President Roosevelt reviews the acts of the administration in regard to honesty, showing that whatever breaches of trust or dishonesty existed have been promptly punished; and, moreover that "the betrayal of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared with the extent of the public service." And on this head he concludes: "Never has the administration of the Government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the Nation been done more honestly and efficiently." A statement which is at once perfectly fair and perfectly true.

The President argues against a change in the policies which have been so beneficial, and which are now working so well. "The National honor and interest have been upheld abroad," he proudly says. "We have placed the finances of the Nation on a sound gold basis," and he shows how it was done, and that it was the best possible thing for the country.

The administration of the finances is pointed to as a triumph of financial skill, as indeed it is, the whole being an illuminating illustration of the best financial methods compared with those of the Democratic administration that preceded, which were pretty near the possible worst.

The workings of the tariff are recited, and an especial contrast is made between the benefits conferred by it, and the injuries inflicted by the Democratic tariff of 1824, the one being the work of masters of economic science and the latter the work of pretentious bunglers.

The governing capacity of the Republican party is noted in its treatment of the tariff and of reciprocity, and the question is appropriately asked whether we have any right to expect that the opposition would under like circumstances have achieved any practical result. And, in this connection we have this sentence, which deserves to serve as a golden text: "We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paying no heed to his race, his creed, or his birthplace."

In the matter of capital and labor, the word is that each must be granted the full protection of the law, "and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it, and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less." The problems of modern industrial and social life are manifold; "but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense." To which it is impossible to add anything.

The beginning of the work of Governmental aid in the reclamation of the lands of the arid region is modestly referred to thus: "In inaugurating the

great work of irrigation in the West, the Administration has been enabled by Congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our Government toward utilizing our vast National domain for the settler; the actual home-maker." And the wisdom and helpful character of that aid are left for the future to demonstrate. We cannot doubt that this demonstration in favor of the Roosevelt irrigation law will be magnificent, overwhelming.

The steps leading to the successful inauguration of work on the Panama canal are narrated; our friendly international relations are referred to; the rapid growth of our interests in Pacific is shown; our acquisition of and dealing with the Philippines are pointed out, and the present position of the Government toward the natives is justified; and the closing paragraph, summing up and glorifying in the work of the Republican party, is great.

This address will increase President Roosevelt's already high standing as a man of mental grasp and power; and it will elevate him higher than ever before in the esteem, respect and admiration of his countrymen. It is at once the most cogent declaration of principles, the most ample justification of the Republican record, and the most powerful plea for the continuance of Republican administration of the affairs of this Nation, that has thus far appeared. And we cannot doubt that the people, in their sovereign capacity, will decide at the polls on the eighth day of November next, that this illustrious leader shall continue to be the President of the great Republic.

CITY TAX LEVY, TEN MILLS.

The decision of the Council to make the municipal tax levy one percent this year will, we believe, be commended by the public as wise. It is a compromise figure between the eleven mills proposed by the City Auditor and the 9 1/2 mills proposed by Councilman Black. No doubt, with something of a squeeze, the rate proposed by Mr. Black could have been made to do; and on the other hand, the amount proposed by the Auditor would have allowed of liberal expenditures and increased public work. But with the ten mills, all proper expenditures can be fairly met, and a measure of public improvements which will keep things moving can be undertaken.

With regard to the public improvements, we note with satisfaction that the sentiment is growing in favor of stopping for the present the paving of Third South street at the east side of Second West. To pave further would be premature, and until the railroad improvements the new Rio Grande Western depot, etc., which will be extensive and costly, are definitely fixed and well under way, the paving westward from Second West on Third South can properly be postponed. In this connection, the paving of the south half of the street, between Second and Third West, the cost of which would wholly fall upon the city by reason of its ownership of Pioneer Square, should for the present, with the other points above noted, be conclusive against the extension now.

The public generally will, we believe, readily acquiesce in the tax levy as made. In view of the fact that an increase over last year was shown to be necessary. This increase is but small, and the result of it will be to the public advantage. The action of the Council, adopted by unanimous vote, will no doubt carry conviction of its necessity and propriety to the public mind.

ODGEN SHOULD HAVE IT.

The Sheep Shearers' union has decided in its meeting at Butte, by a close vote, that it will not this year move its headquarters to Ogden. And yet, Ogden is the proper place for that headquarters, being more central, much easier of general access, and a far more agreeable place for the meeting. Sheep shearers from Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, all necessarily go to Ogden before they can go to Butte. Sheep shearers from Idaho must first go to Pocatello, and from Pocatello the ease, cheapness, and desirability of going to Butte bears no comparison to the like features in going to Ogden; the latter is in every way preferable. This leaves only Montana to favor Butte; or, if Washington is counted in favor of Butte, then Oregon must be counted in favor of Ogden. We cannot doubt that by next year's meeting the advantage of transferring this headquarters to Ogden will be so manifest to all, that there will be practically but a perfunctory opposition to the move.

The fact that the meat-packers' strike in the East will bring into especial prominence the project of establishing a packing plant in this city, as has been noted in these columns from time to time, will be something in the way of a "placebo," so far as we are concerned here, to set against the strike. The packers in Chicago are calling on the shippers to send in their stock; but until matters are more settled there, the shippers will be very cautious about responding to the invitation, for a day or two's full shipments would be liable to utterly smash the market. The shippers will have to take measures to protect themselves, and they can only do this by providing against such a crisis in future through the establishment of packing plants of their own; and one in this city would fit admirably into that scheme of protection.

Barons Alphonse, Gustave, and Edmund de Rothschild have given ten million francs for the construction of houses in Paris fitted for the needs of the laboring population, while the rents are to be used in establishing and maintaining institutions for the comfort of

the laboring classes. The Paris newspapers look upon this as the beginning of the settlement of a great question of social hygiene which for years has been a matter of concernment to enlightened economists. It has always been known that the Rothschilds were generous and charitable, but this example of their quality proves that large benefactions are not confined to America or to Americans. And much more will be made of it in Paris than would be made of a like sum in any city of America.

AN ALARMING HUMOR.

From the New York Globe.

Distressing intelligence comes from West Virginia concerning the Hon. Henry Gassaway Davis. It is true his wealth is nearly \$40,000,000, but his local reputation, it seems, is that of an accumulator, not a spender. He began as a brakeman and knows the value of a dollar. "He won't give them a cent," is the alarming statement made by those who have known the young-old gentleman for the better part of a century. If the event shall justify these predictions, it is manifest that someone tricked the St. Louis convention. Before it was too late another heroic telegram should have been sent, to the effect that the signer was irrevocably opposed to barrel-opening, and directing that this fact should be made known to the convention in order that, if unsatisfactory to the majority, another nomination could be made before adjournment.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

"Rowing down the stream of life,"
With a charming little wife,
Would be lovely if the dear
Didn't always want to steer.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

Petiscilla has a going suit,
With which she now cafoles,
And in her daddy's bank account
It made just eighteen holes.
—Fuck.

FIE! FIE! CARRIE!
Miss Carrie Wood would caracole
And prance around and vow she couldn't
When Ma would bid her carry wood.
Why was it Carrie wouldn't?
—Philadelphia Press.

ON THE OTHER FOOT
"I truly hope you don't object to children," pleaded she.
"Oh, no," replied the landlord, "we live just next door, you see,
With six sweet buds," The lady, who had darlings of her own,
Decided then to let that house that was to let alone.
—Philadelphia Post.

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Extension Bowl Strainers.....	12c	Wire Egg Whips.....	5c
Best polished Steel Cake Turners.....	12c	Hat and Coat Racks.....	5c
Tack Hammers.....	5c	Plank Plates, dozen.....	5c
Heavy Knock-About Hammers.....	15c	Fine polished Toothpicks.....	5c
Silver Wire Soap Dishes.....	3c	Cookie, Doughnut, Biscuit Cutters, choice.....	3c
Wire Toasters and Broilers.....	5c	Extra fine ox fiber Scrub Brushes.....	15c
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